REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,303.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months. ...Rs. 24 } Including postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Double Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

On Friday, the 5th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. C. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Suez, either by Rail, or Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

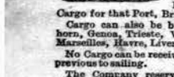
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,694 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 6th July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL,	1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto.	2nd ,,	,, 300
To SUEZ	1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,707 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

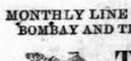
FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,600 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£39 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	35	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	36	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay on

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872,
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

For the hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post, Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.

SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

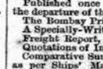
The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE AA 1,120 years, ship LORD LYNDHURST will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bain.

4th July 1872.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—A GAME

will be PLAYED THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 5-30 P.M.

W. M. TENNENT, Hon. Secretary.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Colt's New Breach-loading Patent Deringer Pistol.

Can be loaded and fired with greater rapidity than any other ; is extremely portable; and most suitable for personal protection ; weight 6½ oz., calibre 41. Price .....Rs. 25

Webby's Constabulary Revolver.

Recently adopted by the Irish Constabulary ; breach-loading, calibre 442. Price in case.....Rs. 65

Tranter's breach-loading central fire Revolver. A light handy weapon, instantly ready upon an emergency. Price.....Rs. 60

Tranter's Improved Breach-loading Saloon Fire Arms.

Rifles Rs. 75 and 85 ; Pistols Rs. 25 and Rs. 28.

Reilly's Improved Breach-loading Air Canes.

The manufacture of these has of late been greatly improved. As now supplied, they can be used either for shot or bullets. There is no possibility of accident if ordinary care be taken, whilst their liability to derangement has been greatly diminished. In polished Oak case, with complete apparatus .....Rs. 100

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Single Bottles (2s. 6d.), each	1 0	1 4
Case of 6 do.	5 8	6 0
Wickered Half Pint Bottles (4s 6d.), each	1 12	2 0
Wickered Pints (7s. 6d.), each	3 3	3 12
Wickered Quarts (15s.), each	6 8	7 0

This manufactory of J. M. FARINA, "Gegenuber dem Julichs Platz," is not only unquestionably

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE,

but superior to all imitations in purity, delicacy, and fragrance.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

BOARDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS their TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at their Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied To H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

Magnums.....Rs. 84
Quarts, Rs. 42 | Pints, Rs. 23

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GRAND VIN. Fleur de Sillery	45 0	24 8
FINE SPARKLING	38 0	20 0
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup	32 0	17 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S GERMAN WINES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING—HOCK NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
,, MOSELLE do.	40 0	22 0
,, MUSCATEL	36 0	19 0
STILL—Moselle, Brauenberger	25 8	14 0
,, Hock, Johannisberger	42 0	22 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	34 0	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	34 0	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27 0	15 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	24 0	13 0
,, ,, Stein Wein	20 0	...

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S FRENCH WINES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARETS—CHATEAU MOUTON	30 0	16 0
,, ,, RAUZAN	25 0	14 0
,, ,, PALMER	22 8	12 0
,, ,, LAROSE	19 0	11 0
,, ST. JULIEN	17 0	10 0
,, CANTENAC	15 8	9 0
,, MEDOC	13 8	...
,, PETIT MEDOC	10 8	6 8
,, HAUT SAUTERNES	23 0	12 8
BURGUNDIES—CHAMBERTIN, Red	32 0	17 0
,, NUITS, Red	26 0	...
,, MACON, Red	21 0	...
,, CHABLIS, White	26 0	14 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S SPIRITS.

	Rs. a.
COGNAC, Superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	33 0
COGNAC, Superior old Pale, Yellow capsule	29 0
COGNAC, PALE, White capsule	25 0
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22 8
OLD TOM, London Gin	21 8
IRISH WHISKY	23 8
SCOTCH WHISKY	21 8
GENEVA, in flasks, 1 dozen in a case	19 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S SHERRIES.

	Rs. a.
A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	33 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, pale	28 0
SHERRY, Blue seal, extra pale and dry	24 0
,, Gilt seal, full bodied, light gold colour	23 0
,, Brown seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow seal ..... } Excellent dinner }	19 0
,, Pinkseal, Vino de Pasto... } Wines ... }	19 0
,, White seal, Ordinary dinner Wine	16 0
MANSALA, Virgin	16 0
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	40 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S PORTS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Black Seal	36 0	...
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine	25 0	14 0
C. P. & Co.'s CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ASSORTED LIQUEURS in 1 doz. pint cases only		24 0
CURAÇOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	40 0	22 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	40 0	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	24 0	...
KILL THE CROW	24 0	...

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the GRASS CROPS (green and dry) for the current year of 1872-73 of Poway and its adjoining Villages in Salsette, belonging to the Estate of the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bungalow at Poway. Particulars, Conditions, and other information appertaining thereto can be had by intending purchasers on application at the premises at Poway, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY GAMBLE, Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, 5th July 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of SYED HOOSSEIN ALLY SHA CADREE, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Hydrabad in Deccan, deceased.

SYED AHMED BIN SYED HOOSAIN CADREE ...Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application for Letters of Administration to all and singular the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the above Honourable Court.—Dated this 4th day of July 1872.

MACFARLANE AND SKIPSEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PARVATEE-BAEE, Widow of the late SAMBOORAM BALAPPA, and Administratrix of the Estate and Effects of WOOMABAEE, second Widow of the said Sambooram Balappa, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to MORAJEE SUKHRAM THUCKER DAYAL BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant,—Firstly, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and fronting on the east side of Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement 124 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 220, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Pension and Tax under No. 141, and at present and formerly under the occupation of Essabhoy Hebutbhoy and other tenants, and bounded on the east by Shaik Memon Street, on the west by the passage leading to the three premises and also a passage for sweepers for the use of the premises herein described, on the north by the house of Tribhovan Jugjeewan, and on the south by the house of Vittuldass Mucoondass ; and secondly, all that piece or parcel of land or Parendaree ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Memon Wadda or Chuckla, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and now in the occupation of Thucker Lalloo Doongersey and the tenants of Parvateebaee, widow, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 22, and containing by admeasurement 276 6-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Naglavee Road, and on the south by the house of Bhatia Passa. All persons having any claims against the aforesaid properties, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor, at his Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed, and he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 4th July 1872.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor High Court.

NOTICES.

HORSES.

Kemp's Strengthening Powders are excellent for restoring vigour and condition during hot weather.

PER PACKET Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20 ; No. 2, Rs. 28 ; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application. The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Superfine wheat flour	
Best sizing do	Fresh.
Sizing do	
Kerosine Oil, best quality.	
Best Europe Canvas.	
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.	
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.	
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.	
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.	
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.
Wire Netting.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

RAIN GAUGES of guaranteed accuracy and made for INDIA.

Rs. 12.

THERMOMETERS.

Serviceable instruments by first-rate makers for Domestic or Travelling use.

8 inch, on box wood scale, Fahrenheit	Rs. 1 8
8 ,, ,, ,, ,,	superior 2 0
8 ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 2 8
8 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Fahr. and Reaumur 3 4
10½ ,, ,, ,, ,,	Centig'd 4 0
Cassella's Maximum Thermometer, for showing extreme of heat during absence, and showing present temperature, on boxwood scale	10 8
Do. Metal scale, on Oak	8 8
Cassella's Minimum Thermometer, for registering extreme of cold during absence, and showing present temperature, on boxwood scale	6 8
Do. Metal scale, on Oak	4 8
Cassella's Minimum Mercurial Thermometer, Porcelain scale, on Oak	40 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have ; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined ; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt. packed in a case, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt. ; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & CO., LIMITED,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold, Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50.
,, Earrings	,, £1 10 to £10.
,, Lockets	,, £1 0 to £20.
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to £50.
,, Chains ... Per Ounce ...	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100.
,, Earrings	,, £5 to £50.
,, Lockets	,, £5 to £100.
,, Rings	,, £5 to £500.
,, Suites	,, £50 to £500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornamants of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock & Co., Limited.)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED PARSEE SALESMAN, well connected, is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT with a MERCANTILE FIRM. His services may be had in the Timber and also in the Indent and Consignment Departments. References unexceptionable. Address "S," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, who has had six years experience in England and six years in Bengal and the Punjaub on Railway, Survey, and other Works, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Copies of testimonials will be forwarded on application to

THEODOLITE,
Mudhobani, Tirhoot.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—MR. R. B. SEDGWICK has THIS DAY become a PARTNER in our FIRM.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM RAMSDEN PRICE in our Firm CEASED on the 30TH JUNE, and the business from THIS DATE be conducted under the style or firm of ANTROBUS & Co.,

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. BERRY, Paymaster 2-7th Cameronians, are requested to communicate with Captain BEERS, 26th Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

W. BEERS, Captain, 26th Cameronians,
Member of Adjustment Committee.

Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th inst., at 3-30 P.M. (instead of 3 P.M., as formerly announced), at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the expediency of Memorializing the Secretary of State for India to delay sanctioning the construction of the Railway from Carwar to Gudduck, recommended by the Government of India.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 3rd July 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
2. To elect a Director in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

GLASGOW ..... 54, WEST GEORGE STREET.
LONDON ..... 7, KING WILLIAM STREET.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.

Policy Holders enjoy the privilege of voyaging without extra payment, and are entitled to a reduction of Premium to England rates (corresponding to the age at which the Insurance was effected) from the date of leaving any Port in India on their return to Europe or any other equally healthy part of the world.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

1, Forbes Street.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT,
(Near the Agra Bank, Limited,)
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 23 lbs. each.

BEST REFINED SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

AMERICAN TAR, in Barrels.

ALSO ON HAND,

AMERICAN ASH OARS, 10 to 18 feet.
PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.
AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

THE
ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW.

JUNE, 1872.

A United Empire.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa. *With 4 Illustrations.*
The Cravens of Cravenscroft. By the Author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge."
A Raid and a Ride in Canada. *With Illustration.*
Voices from the Street. The Rich Man's Christmas. By R. G. H. The Shakors. By Catherine C. Hopley.
A Neegay of Translations. By Sir John Powring.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the author of "My Daughter Elinor." "Miss Van Kortland," &c. *With Illustration.*
Russian Folklore.
The World-old Story. By Rea.
Under the Red Cross. General Remarks. By the Authoresses of "Our Adventures in the War."
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, & SEARLE, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Freight, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical, Services, Clubs and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, } LONDON.
23, Regent Street, }
10, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Scale for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Bank of Bombay, Second Issue. Little doing in other Shares,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of Shs	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500 nl.
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	217½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
80,000	284½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n¹.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	117 to 118
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	£18-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	10-7-1	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13-10-2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	18-2-11	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	7,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,500
8,000	100	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	830
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	225p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Allaert Co. Kurrachee	1,075
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	375
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,900
200	2,700	all	210do.	Bombay Press Co	2,275
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,045
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,900
350	2,000	all	200	Dnyan Indu Press Co	3,100
150	9,000	all	200	Fort Press Co	9,100
300	2,000	1,500	30 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,250
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	1,055
200	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,130
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	615
120	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	7,500	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,240
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,490
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	845
1,600	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	250
750	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,625
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,020
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,590
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	1,975

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 p.a.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 p.a.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 p.a.	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 p.a.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	58

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Y'Mation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Do.	90 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¼ 112 3/8
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate'	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	90½ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	92

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH JULY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Cotk bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 35 to 50 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Por charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Ireland	Hughes	Liverpool, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	City of Canterbury	Macdonald	Calcutta.
	British Nation	Carne'l	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast, China via Galle.
Ship Lyndhurst, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July		
1	Red Gauntlet (s)	London.

DEPARTURE.

June		
30	"Lord Clive (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Derby (s), 5 cases Madras handkerchiefs, Finlay Muir & Co.; 1 case angolas cloth, and 10 cases perfumery, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.; 1 case white long cloth, Dyall Nursey.

Atalanta (s), 1 case machinery, Somerdas Mooljee.

Haidee, 100 casks China clay, Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.

FROM LONDON.

Khorosan, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.; 30 cases beer, Ruttonshaw Ardaseer.

Ceptusion, 400 casks cements, Bhasker Bhow; 119 kegs iron nail, Balchoy Tyebally; 54 cases instruments, Abdoola Esmail & Co.

Derby (s), 50 casks flour, Ruttonjee Shroffjee Chotalall.

Haidee, 5 casks portwin, Eduljee Pestonjee; 58 cases glassware Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Xantho (s), 2 cases medicines, 1 case tobacco, and 1 case glassware, Henry Rogers.

City of Canton, 24 casks paints of sort, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Galatea (s), 2 cases gold coins, Esaac Sellay; 1 box gold coins, David Sassoon & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Simla (s), 1 case hem, 1 case bacon, and 4 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Nonantum, 3,995 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 34 cases sherry, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Xantho (s), 92 bales wool, Ramlall Harrylall; 400 bundles linseed, Canjee Megjee; 200 bales cotton, King and Co.; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurrie; 25 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 29 bales cotton, Nazoba Sukh-ram.

Atalanta (s), 37 bales cotton, and three bales wool, Cursonjee Cullianjee; 65 bales cotton, Woomeersee Nursee.

Livorno (s), 150 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee; 1 bale cotton waste, Gaddum and Co.; 1,509 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 292 pieces E. teeth, Bowanjee Vellyhoy; 12 pieces E. teeth, and 2 cases tortoiseshell, Hajee Sunkoor Hajee Abdoolla; 99 boxes tea, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 71 pieces E. teeth, Dyall Ruttonsey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Galatea (s), 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,955 packages coffee, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Galatea (s), 3,150 bales cotton, Remington and Co.; 100 bags saltpetre, A. C. Gumpert and Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. A. P. 5 0 6
500	"	"	45 " 39 " 8 lbs.	5 14 0
750	"	"	40 " 39 " 6½ lbs.	4 11 6
1,000	"	Black & W. Prints,	24 " 23 "	2 15 0
150	"	White Ground	33 " 25 "	4 8 0

COTTON.

200	candies	New Dhollera, ready	... ...	Rs. 240
200	"	"	... ...	" 240
50	"	"	... ...	" 244½
50	"	Bhow.nuggur "	... ...	" 243-13½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—4TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd July, 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th July, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 58 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd July, 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 29 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd July, 3-16 P.M. Greenwhich time. Time in transit 24 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th July, 10-31 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 4th June 5-50 A.M., Greenwhich time. Time in transit 3 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 4th July, 12-40 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	15 51	0 29
" Galle	5 36	3 27
" Kurrachee	1 2	0 12
" Madras	5 33	0 21

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th July, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd July, 5-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th July, 1-35 P.M. Latest date from America, via Russia, 3rd July, 6-37 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 4th July, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·060, rainfall 1 inch 35 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th July, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 25 cents.

VENGURLA, 4th July, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 1 inch 33 cents.

CARWAR, 4th July, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west-south-west thermometer 79, barometer 29·97, rainfall 1 inch 90 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east-south-east, thermometer 90, barometer 29·885.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 4.

Gane, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on leave, from Surat.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 3rd July, 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Sappers and Miners:—Lt. F. Beaulerk, R. E., to be doing duty officer, vice Lt. Cotton.

29th Regiment N. I.—Capt. G. F. Bryant, S. C., to be 1st Wing Subaltern.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

58th Foot.—Lt. J. T. A. Drought to Bombay, from 10th July to 8th Aug. 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

76th Foot.—Lt. and Adjt. G. D. Cookson, to England, per P. and O. Steamer from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Surg. Majors from the dates specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Surg. Malcolm Munro Mackenzie, 20th June 1872; and Surg. Adam Macdougall Rogers, 24th June 1872.

The following promotion in the P. W. D. is made:—

Serjt. J. Cogan to be Sub-Condr., from 6th March 1872, vice Wholohan.

G. G. O. No. 424, dated 23rd May last, is cancelled.

Asst. Surg. F. P. Edics, Bencl. Medl. Estabt, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Col. P. G. Scot, Ben. Infy., Comdt. 36th Regt Bengal N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt. W. H. C. Wyllie, Ben. S. C., Superumerary Asst. Commr., Oude, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capts. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Lt. Charles Hay, 27th June 1872.

Qr. Mr. Serjt. James Clerke, Sappers and Miners, is appointed to act as Condr. to that Corps, from 21st Feb. 1872, vice Fox, proceeded to England on sick leave.

Brigr. Genl. J. W. Schneider, C. B., has been appointed Political Resident at Aden.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointment is ordered:—

Mr. G. Booker, Ag. First Officer of H. M.'s steam vessel May Frere, to be First Officer of that vessel, from the 2nd Dec. 1871, the date on which he joined her.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ramchundra Govind Angal, Ag. Fourth Extra Asst. Political Agent, acted as Third Political Asst., Kattywar, from 4th to 14th ult. inclusive.

Asst. Surgs. A. H. Hughes and A. H. Miller respectively delivered over and received medical charge of the Baroda Residency on the 23rd ult. before office hours.

Capt. A. M. Phillips is confirmed in the appointment of Special Asst. Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Gondul Estate.

Capt. G. E. Hancock is appointed to be Asst. to the Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, vice Capt. Phillips, continuing to act as Asst. to the resident at Baroda.

Lt. E. V. Stace, S. C., to be Boundary Settlement Commr. for the Baroda and Mahee Kanta States during Lt. Hunter's absence on other duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Shridhur Narayen Joshi assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Court at Moorbad on the 12th inst., before office hours.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balal Bhagwut assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Court at Tengoda on the 12th inst., before office hours.

Rao Saheb Waman Ganesh Bukhle assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Court at Pimpulgaum on the 11th inst., before office hours.

Rao Saheb Mangesrao Bulwunt assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Court at Tanna on the 12th inst., before office hours.

M. T. Taylor delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Court at Malligaum on the 8th inst., before office hours.

Mr. Mulram Futtechund, Extra Asst. Collr. and Sub. Mag. of the first class, in the Thur and Parkar District, is invested with powers to commit to the Session Court.

Mr. W. Porteous, Asst. to the Agent to the Govr., Punch Mahals, is invested in these Mahals with the Original and Appellate powers of an Asst. Judge as defined in Act XIV. of 1869.

Appeals from his decisions in Original Suits will lie to the Agent to the Govr., Punch Mahals, and Special Appeals from decisions passed upon the decrees and orders of the Moonsiffs will lie to Government.

Mr. Shavuksha Sorabjee Daver to act as second class second grade Sub. Judge at Khed, in the Poona District, during the absence of Rao Saheb Raojee Govind, or until further orders.

Under the authority conveyed by Sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers in the Surat Collectorate to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commr. of Revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. G. W. Anderson, Ag. First Asst. Collector.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Ag. Second Asst. Collector.

Mr. J. A. Baines, Asst. Collector in charge District Deputy's Charge.

H. E. in Council is also pleased to appoint Jugjeewun Khooshaldass, Hoozur Dy. Collr. in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, to exercise and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a Collr. by the said Act.

Under the authority conveyed by Sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commr. of Revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. E. H. Little, First Asst. Collector.

Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Second Asst. Collector.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Superumerary Asst. Collector.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Talooka ree Settlement Officer.

H. E. in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Fernandez, Hoozoor Dy. Collr. in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, to exercise and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector by the said Act.

Dr. H. R. McDougall, Civil Surg. at Kurrachee acted as Supt. of the Kurrachee Jail from 10th to 13th May 1872, both days inclusive.

Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, late Ag. Supt. of Police, Ahmedabad, has been granted leave, on medical certificate, for one month from 26th Oct. 1871, and leave from 26th Nov. 1871 to 5th Dec 1871, as furlough in India, under the provisions of Rule XI. of the Military furlough Rules of 1868, under the authority of G. G. O. No. 613 of 1871.

Mr. Satyendranath Tagore assumed charge of the office of Joint Judge and Session Judge of Tanna on the 29th June 1872, before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of oath as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Mr. Manockji Nusserwanji Nanawate, B.A., L.L.B., to act second class third grade Sub. Judge at Sirpoor, in the Khandeish District, until further orders.

Mr. Gajanan Krushna Bhatwadekar, B.A., L.L.B., to act as second class first grade Sub. Judge at Alibaug, in the Tanna District, until further orders.

The appointment of Azum Narayen Balcrishna Chitle, Junior Public Prosecutor for the Tanna Collectorate, has been cancelled from 2nd Oct. 1871.

Azum Waman Ramchandra Oka, Ag. Junior Public Prosecutor for the Tanna Collectorate, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Azum Narayen Balcrishna Chitle.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Govind Cholkur assumed charge of his appointment as second class Sub. Judge of Goolsagur, in the Ratnagherry District, on 24th June 1872, before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Azum Hares Sukharam, Head Carcoon to the Mamlutdar of the Talooka Jamkher, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Ahmednugger District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Todd, to be Superumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Nassick.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., to be Revenue and Police Commr., Northern Div., vice the Hon. A. Rogers, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to be Senior Collr. and Mag. of Khandeish, vice Mr. B. L. Ashburner.

Mr. J. G. White to be Jr. Collr. and Mag. of Broach.

Mr. W. D'Oyly to be Collr. and Mag. of Canara.

Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart to be Collr. and Mag. of Ahmednugger, continuing to act as Collr. and Mag. of Surat, until Mr. Hope's return, on until further orders.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Nassick; continuing to act as second Asst. Collr. of Surat.

Mr. A. H. Unwin, Supernumerary Asst. Collr. Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Capt. C. W. Godfrey, Offg. Depy. Supt., Southern Mahratta country Rev. Survey, is allowed three months privilege leave of absence to proceed to Europe.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. J. Hewett passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard, on the 3rd ult.

Surg. E. Sexton, M.D., H. M.'s 18th Regt. N. I., held charge of the office of Supt. of Vaccination, Kattiawar Circle, from 13th May to 9th June 1872, both days inclusive.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Lewis performed the duties of Supt. of Vaccination, Central Circle, from 23rd March to 30th April 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., Ex. Engr. for Irrigation, Khandeish, passed on the 21st June 1872, an examination in the Marathi language, according to the test prescribed in the P. W Code, Chapter D.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., has been appointed an Ag. Professor in the Deccan College, during the absence of Mr. Wordsworth, or until further orders.

Messrs. W. Wordsworth, B.A., and F. Kielhorn, Ph. D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Deccan College on the 10th ult., before office hours.

Mr. J. F. Taylor, B.A., joined his appointment as Offg. Professor, Elphinstone College, on the 18th ult., before office hours.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 21st June 1872.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th N. I.—Capt. C. H. Palmer, S. C., to officiate as 1st Wing Sub., vice Chambers, dated 18th June 1872.

22nd N. I.—Major A. A. Currie, 2nd in Comd. and Offg. Comdt., to be Comdt., dated 18th June 1872.

Major H. Fellowes, Offg. 2nd in Comd, to be Second in Comd., vice Currie, dated 13th June, 1872.

34th N. I.—Capt. L. E. Evans, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Fox, proceeded on furlough, dated 14th June 1872.

1st Batn. 17th Foot.—Lt.-Col. A. Hugh Cobbe, having completed the qualifying service, to the rank of Lt.-Col., to be Col., from the 1st May 1872, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec. 1870, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

The C-in-C. is pleased to assign local rank to the under mentioned officers:—

Lt. R. A.—Local Major C. MacW. Mercer to be Lt.-Col., from the 12th June 1872.

Royal Engrs.—Capt. A. M. Lang to be Major, from the 12th June 1872.

1st Batn. 6th Foot.—Capt. A. Austin to be Major, from the 11th June 1872.

1st Batn. 31st Foot.—Lt. T. O. Wingate to be Capt., from the 30th Dec. 1871.

7th Foot.—Lt. N. Huskisson to rank as Capt., from the 24th Sept. 1870.

Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, Genl. List, Inf., late 3rd Squad. Officer 19th Ben. Cav., is attached to the 1st Ben. Cav., for duty.

The undermentioned officers are reported, by the board of examiners at Fort William, to have passed, on the 3rd June 1872, the test specified agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Lt.-Col. G. F. Carnegie, Bengal Staff Corps.†

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lt. A. de V. Alexander, 1st Batn. 3rd Foot; Lt. T. A. Campion, 1st Batn. 5th Foot; and Lt. W. W. Clarke, 1st Batn. 17th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 3rd June 1872:—

2nd Capt. O. F. LeMottée, R. A.; Lt. W. Sedgwick, R. E.; Staff Asst. Surg. St. J. Killery, 1st Batn. 14th Foot; Corpl. P. McDonald, 1st Batn. 14th Foot; Private W. Milne, 96th Foot; and Sergt. F. J. Ritchie, Commst. D partment.

The Agra Brigade Order, dated the 18th May 1872, appointing Capt. J. M. Heath, Brig. Major, to take charge of the duties of the office of the Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry 5th Div., in addition to his own, in consequence of the departure, on that date, on medical certificate, to England, of Capt. A. M. Arthur, is confirmed, as a special and purely temporary measure.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Div. Order, dated the 3rd June 1872, directing Staff Surg. J. H. Beath, M.D., to assume medical charge of the 105th Foot, during the absence, on leave, of Surg W. Haward, or until further orders.

Allahabad Div. Order, dated the 3rd June 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D., to proceed to Rawulpindee, and report himself for duty to the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospital Indian Medical Dept., on being relieved of the medical charge of the Chunar Garrison Hospital.

Presidency District Order, dated the 4th June 1872, directing Surg. J. E. Tuson, M.D., to proceed to Dinapore, and relieve Asst. Surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., of the medical charge of the 2nd N. I.

Dhurmsalla Station Order, dated the 15th April 1872, re-appointing Lt. G. F. Churchill, Adjt. 1st Goorkha Regt., Station Staff Officer, on return of the regiment to Dhurmsalla, vice Captain H. B. Rankin.

Morar Station Order, dated the 7th June 1872, directing Surg. G. Barnard to retain medical charge of the 34th N. I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th May 1872.

13th N. I.—Regtal Order, dated the 7th June 1872, making the following officiating appointments in the room of Lt.-Col. H. King, Comdt., proceeding on sick leave, with effect from the 21st May 1872:—

Major R. S. Moseley, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Commandant.

Capt. and Bt. Major H. A. Little, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer.

Head Quarter Simla, 22nd June, 1872.

Lt. G. R. B. Savage, R. E., is appointed Instr. in Army Signalling and Telegraphy, vice Lt. G. W. Tisdall, R.E., with effect from the 25th May 1872, the date on which he assumed the duties of his appointment.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District Order, dated the 30th May 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. D. Wilson, M. B., 107th Foot, to proceed to Hazarecbagh, and assume medical charge of the 63rd Foot, and to make over any extra medical charge, at Dum-Dum, to Asst-Surg. E. Eustace, 107th Foot, as a temporary measure.

Dated 8th June 1872, attaching Capt. C. H. Palmer, S. C., lately employed with the Coolie Corps Looshaie Expeditionary Force, to the detachment 10th N. I, at Alipore, for duty.

1st. N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 10th June 1872, appointing Capt. G. W. Holdsworth 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Major L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, officiating as 2nd in Command.

17th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 6th June 1872, appointing Lt. G. Brehon, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

28th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 4th June 1872, making the following appointments, vice Capt. H. McD. DeW. Douglas, Offg Wing Officer, proceeding on general leave:—

Capt. A. Fitzgerald, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. C. J. R. Fulford, 1st Wing Subn. and officiating Qr. Mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

36th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 11th June 1872, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure, on leave, of Bt. Col. P. G. Scot, Comdg. Commandant:—

Lt.-Col. F. V. R. Jervis, Offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer to officiate as Commandant.

Major C. P. Hunter, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer.

Lt. T. G. Thomson, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. E. H. Wilson, Qr. Mr., to officiate as Adjutant.

Lt. C. A. Coles, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.

MILITARY ITEMS.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

GENERAL NEWS—

The Carwar Railway.
An Appeal from Coompta.
The Inoting of the Cashmere by Arab Pirates.
Naval Movements in the Gulf.
The Disabled Steamer Zaire.
Dangerous Position of the s. s. Bengal on the Arabian Coast.
The Great Benares Forgery Case—Arrest of the Utterer of Notes.
Arrest of another extensive case of Forgery.
Arrival of Coolie Emigrants from Mauritius.
The Death of Justices Meeting.
Mutiny at Saugor.
Death of Lieut-Colonel Stephenson from Cholera.
Differences on a Question of Church Discipline.
Calcutta Cavalry Volunteers.
The Nizam's State Railway.
The Jeypil Despatch.
Muscat Official News Report.
Rain Fall in Bombay.
Arrival of the China Mail.
The Weather and the Crops.

NEWS-LETTERS—

Mhow.
Jacobabad (Upper Scinde).

TOPICS OF THE TIMES—

The Police of the Bombay Presidency.
Wanted an Indian Punch.
Municipal Affairs in Bombay.
The Case of Major Davies.
Church Squabbles in Bombay.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—

Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—North West Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.

COMMERCIAL—

Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Companies in Liquidation—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, and B. B. & C. I. Railway—Bombay Price Current.

SHIPPING—

Bombay: Arrivals and Departures—Hooghly: Arrivals and Departures—Madras: Arrivals and Departures.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—

Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Turf-News and Club Gossip.
Military Items.
The Madras Harbours.
Courts Martial.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMB

trouble, all references to lawyers, and appeals to the Bench, will be avoided, by Mr. Vicsajee being restored to his office of Collector of Municipal rates and taxes.

3rd July. M.

*** The motion carried by a majority of two votes at Monday's meeting of the Bench was, "that the Municipal Commissioner be *requested* to allow Mr. H. B. Vicsajee to withdraw his resignation." This request Mr. Peile had distinctly stated, before the division, that he should not grant, for reasons which all sensible men must approve of. Mr. H. B. Vicsajee, therefore, remains just where he was before; nothing is changed in his position, and it was quite clear from the tone of the debate on Monday that Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee's resolution would not have been carried, if it could have had the effect of restoring Mr. Vicsajee to his appointment. —Ed. B. G.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 26TH JUNE.

A STEAMER named Bengal (which formerly belonged to the P. and O. Co.) got ashore some days ago on the Arabian Coast, about 10 miles from Aden, owing to some miscreckoning. The 2nd officer was on watch when the vessel grounded. The steam tug Saada, belonging to the P. and O. Co., was engaged by the Captain of the Bengal for the purpose of towing her off the shore, but it was perfectly useless. The vessel lay in this critical position for three days and nights, and had it not been for the timely assistance of the steamer Ada, which was en route for Bombay, she would have become a total wreck. This little mishap will cost the owners and underwriters about £7,000. A Marine Court of Enquiry has assembled to investigate the cause, &c., but the result is not yet known. The unfortunate second officer, during whose watch the Bengal grounded, is now no more in the land of the living, having expired a few days after his arrival in the harbour. The cause of death appears to have been sheer grief that such a mishap should have happened during his watch. A few words about his funeral. His remains were put into a common plain coffin, placed in a carriage, and the only person who followed him to the grave was the Somalee gharry-walla. It is supposed that such a funeral was never witnessed by any one before either amongst Christians or heathens. It was really shameful that not even one of the vessel's people should see his last remains to the grave. The only people present in the grave yard were the minister, the doctor, barrack masters, and some men of the 3-60th Rifles, who, when they saw the funeral was unattended by a single soul, very kindly followed it to the grave, and helped to lower the coffin into its last resting place. Not much credit, say I, to the Commander and others of the steamer Bengal.

The P. and O. steamer Deccan, with a cargo of fresh tea from China, arrived here yesterday evening at about 5 p.m. She is one of the four P. and O. steamers laden with tea for London, but whether she is the first on the voyage or not, is not known at present. A number of steamers of other companies, laden with tea, have also started about the same time, but of their whereabouts nothing is known at present.

A Bengalee Baboo from Calcutta took a whim into his head to embark for England per steamer Khedive for the purpose of studying for the bar, but the unfortunate youth got quite home sick before getting to Aden, and resolved returning like the prodigal son back to his parents' home. He returns to Bombay by the Simla.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

ASCOT, 14TH JUNE.

As I predicted in my last, Cremorne found no difficulty in adding to his many victories that of the International Grand Prix. The Paris papers, on the whole, swallow the French defeat in silence, and have not even one word of thanks to bestow on Mr. Savile for his considerate generosity in distributing 10,000 francs amongst the poor of modern Babylon. For once in a way, they refrain from giving vent to their usual flowery clap-trap concerning perfidious Albion. The *Figaro*, whose sentiments are not always worthy of praise, deserves great credit, I think, for complaining of the jealous coldness with which the victory of Cremorne was received by the multitude present. It remarks that the French public appears to look on the Grand Prix as a means of avenging Waterloo! Burlesque as this may seem to the reader at a distance, I must confess there is some truth in it, at least amongst the less educated classes. *Figaro*, moreover, points out a few facts that are always overlooked by nearly every one attending the great Paris race. First of all, nearly all the horses are of English blood, and all without exception trained by Englishmen. Next, all the jockies are English, the first three on this occasion being Maidment, Custance, and Fordham. It is strange that the French have not been able to produce any jockies fit to ride in a great race. I think as a race their horsemen are deficient in that tact, nerve, and *sang froid* so indispensible in a first-class rider. Before the race an amusing characteristic letter, said to have been sent by Victor Hugo to Mr. Savile, was going the rounds of the stands. Here is the skit, which is not bad :—

"*Sir,—You are an Englishman. England is great. A horse is nothing ! friendship is everything. France stretches her diminished hand across the Channel. Take it, and let Berryer win. I vote you.*—Yours "VICTOR HUGO"

After two false starts, a loud shout of "*les voila*" proclaimed that the nine runners were off, Bar le Duc led past the tribune the first time, making strong running for the Duke of Hamilton's Barbillon, followed closely by Madzja, and Cremorne tearing at his bit and almost pulling "the lucky jockey" out over his ears, the rest lying off. This order was maintained until rising the hill, when Cremorne was pulled back into fifth place. Rounding the corner into the straight run in there were frantic shouts of "*Revigny gagne*," and the Frenchmen raved, gibbered, and gesticulated like the monkeys in the Zoo when pestered of a Sunday, while counter cheers were raised by the Anglo-Saxons for Cremorne. Once Maidment indulged the Derby winner with but a little liberty of his head—it was all over, he came to the front in an instant and cantered home the easiest of winners by a couple of lengths from Barbillon, Reine, the Oaks' winner, finishing third. Revigny was fourth, and Berryer, to whom a mine of gold had been entrusted, was utterly disgraced. The time was 3 minutes 19 seconds, and the course is a little over 1 mile 7 furlongs. Never even in the great days of the Empire were more elegantly dressed women in the stands, and the Americans mustered strong, little thinking of what was in store for them on the Thames on the morrow. M. Thiers shook hands with Mr. Savile, and congratulated him on his success, the only piece of good taste seen throughout the day. No less than forty-two of our lightest fingered pickpockets came over on the Saturday night, but Scotland Yard had put the Paris Police on the qui vive, and those gentry spent the Sunday in the Prehistoric instead of on the race course at Epsom Downs. On being returned to England the same night in readiness Ascot engagements, and was nearly lost, two men having to hold him up on the steamer, and the horse got so nervous that the sweat fairly rolled off him. The weather was very bad indeed.

Having asserted our superiority at Longchamps on Sunday, we proceeded on Monday afternoon to show the world in general and America in particular how we can use the oar. Though the Harvard race had taken the edge off the novelty of the affair, and the fact that the London crew appeared in the eyes of Englishmen to have the laurels at their mercy detracted not a little from the enthusiasm, still there were signs that there was no lack of excitement. The bad weather of the past week had cleared off, and, though very heavy storms of rain burst over the river in the morning, the sky cleared at one o'clock, and the prospect of a fine afternoon materially increased the attendance. The scene was very different from what I saw at the last great race, when Cambridge beat Oxford easily, amidst a blinding storm of snow and sleet. The weather cleared, though the wind remained strong. The scene on the river, as the Warrior rushed up to clear the course was very striking. On the shore at Mortlake the tow path is completely blocked with carriages, and the people on foot stand ten or twelve deep along the banks. The river is gaily dressed out in hunting, thestars and stripes being most patronized. At the last moment, to suit the Americans' light boat and still lighter style of rowing, the course for the first time in thirteen years was altered from Mortlake to Putney, so that the race might be rowed down on the first of the ebb. After two hours' delay, caused by this alteration in the programme, the London crew did not get afloat till 6-15; and as they paddled up to the Warrior, under a salute of genuine English cheers, with the true ring in them, a glance sufficed to show their great power, for they are indeed a wonderful ly fine set of muscular clean built men, and wear an air of confidence as they lie motionless on their oars alongside, looking a perfect picture of a lengthy, strengthy, racing crew. Five minutes later the Atalantas follow, their magenta coloured guernseys and heads done up in silk handkerchiefs of the same loud tint, making them very conspicuous. The Londoners wore white. The want of size and power in the American boat is plain to all, but they look fast and very elegant, and, as they paddle to the starting point, are welcomed with a hearty cheer. At 6-28 the pistol shot was fired, and both crews caught the water almost together, amidst a perfect storm of cheering. Mr. Stout settled down to a steady stroke of 38, whilst the Atalantas began at 39 per minute. At the Queen's Head, with daylight already between the boats, the Americans crossed over astern of their opponents, and, Mr. Gulston steering well out for the centre arch of Barnes Bridge, the race thus early had the appearance of a stern chase. Shooting the bridge two lengths of daylight were between the crews, and Dr. Withers, looking anxiously over his shoulder, quickened up to 40. The Atalantas' rowing at this point was a treat as regards time, but their hurry forward was very noticeable. The Londoners were rowing as one man at the rate of 38, without distressing themselves in the least, and the length and power of their long dragging stroke could not have been improved upon. Horse Reach was passed, and Chiswick Church reached with the Englishmen steadily increasing their lead, in spite of the utmost exertions of their opponents of whom the bowman appeared already somewhat distressed. The Chiswick meadows presented a marvellous sight, being thronged almost twenty deep along the river, and tremendous shouts of "Row, Atalanta! row !" burst forth on all sides. Hammersmith Bridge, literally crammed with spectators, was shot by the Londoners in 13 minutes from the start, the Atlantas 25 seconds astern, but opposite the Soap Works Point a cobble full of people was rowed in front of the American crew, the oar blades of stroke and No. 2 hitting it hard. The crew at once stopped rowing till they had drawn clear, when they resumed work at 40 per minute, but the race had been virtually decided long before this most unfortunate *contretemps*, England being then full eight boats' length ahead, and, though going quite within themselves at a sort of trial spin pace, leaving them at every stroke. Meanwhile the Londoners rowed steadily ahead, reaching the flag boat at Putney with a lead of about 200 yards in 21 min. or 26 secs. from the start. Thus the English won a very easy victory. The course was very well kept as far as Hammersmith, but beyond that point the row boats continually hampered the steamboat crew. The race, however, was a forgone conclusion from the start, and the accident, as the American press admits, in no way affected the result. Those who caused it, however, were subjected to the worst of treatment, and suffered justly for their crime. The chastity of the women in the boat, and of the maternal parents of the male lubbers pulling it, was more than doubted ; their souls and bodies were consigned to a place which is said to be separated from Hyderabad in Scinde by a sheet of brown paper, and finally their boat was hauled ashore, and they cast into the black fat slimy mud. The time was rather faster than that of Oxford and Harvard, when the former, who won very easily, rowed the course in 22 min. 20 secs. The result was in accordance with general anticipation. A crew who row from 40 to 42 strokes per minute from the start cannot be expected to win over this long and tiring course, but yet there were not a few, as I explained in my last week's letter, who prophesied that the Atalantas could preserve this high rate of stroke without faltering, from Putney to Mortlake. Their pace was not nearly equal to what was expected, and the crew were evidently beaten at Chiswick, whilst the long steady drag of the Londoners took them in front from the very first dip of the oars. The Atalantas trusted too much to their light weight and fast style of rowing, but though both these features may serve them at Henley, where they are entered, they were unsuited to the London water. The weight and power of the Londoners told greatly in their favour, and the stroke was kept long, and the form of the crews well maintained to the finish. The winners were splendidly steered, so even in this respect the Americans were beaten at their own game. Mr. Stout rowed an admirable stroke, and Dr. Withers rowed a losing race with great pluck and gallantry. The accident was the only drawback, and this would not have happened had the race been rowed as originally intended. Fortunately, it has not given rise to any consequential claims, and America is satisfied that in this match the Atalantas had no earthly chance with the splendid crew of the London Rowing Club.

"Call it but pleasure, and the pill goes down" is another of those proverbial expressions whose chief point appears to be their utter disregard for truth. Never did pleasure-seekers swallow a more nauseous pill than the one prepared for them on Ascot Heath last Tuesday. One of the most magnificent afternoons racing ever witnessed was marred by the wretched weather. At breakfast time it looked dark and ugly ; at Paddington terminus it was drizzling disconsolately ; among the cheerless brick fields of Southall we were conscious of a cold wet fog ; Windsor was hidden in a grey mist ; and Ascot was ankle deep in mire ; whilst I, your poor correspondent, was made still more wretched by a full power attack of fever and ague just to keep me in mind of the "gorgeous East." Still there were some thousands of pleasure-seekers determined to have their fun out and brave the elements. Bonnets had been ordered and dresses sent home, but only an occasional glimpse of them was caught as an extra gust of wind and rain rudely blew the waterproofs on one side. After struggling painfully, the wheels sinking deep into the pappy gravel, we reached the course in time to see the burlesque of a gorgeous Ascot sight. Instead of the open barouches and the bright scarlet liveries, there was Lord Cork in a green hunting coat soaked to the skin, attended by the huntsman and whips of the buck-hounds, equally drenched, preceding five closed carriages It was not an imposing sight, and the scene was too miserable and umbrellas too plentiful to let a cheer, if there was one, get forth. The carpets on the handsome staircase leading to the Royal Box were sodden with mud, and the lawn was beaten into a soft mash. As for the atmosphere it stank of hot damp mackintoshes. The ladies, of whom there were few, were a pitiable sight; their pretty dresses being spoilt by the saturated cloaks and draggled inches deep in the slush. But, if the weather was of the worst, the racing was certainly of the very best, and worth all the miserable inconvenience we were put to in witnessing it. A field of fifteen contested the Trial Stakes, which resulted in a clever victory of that very neat little horse, Como, the property of Peck, Mr. Merry's trainer. A clinking lot of horses took part in the Queen's Stand Plate, the German bred horse, Bauernfanger—Burntfinger the ring men call him—being first favourite. A splendid hand-to-hand fight between Bertram and Digby Grand took place in the last quarter of a mile ; and from the end of the stand enclosure Digby got his head in front, but Jewill, on the three-year old, never left his opponent, and, by as fine an effort of jockeyship as is likely to be seen this season, landed Bertram a winner by a head in advance of the great Fordham and his black, who tried to savage his opponent. This performance of Bertram's fully justifies what I wrote of him before the City and Suburban. The Prince of Wales' Stakes was, by common consent, regarded as a match between Queen's Messenger and Wenlock, and so sweet were Lord Wilton's party on their chance, that they carried 2lbs. extra to secure Fordham's services. French, it is almost unnecessary to say, was on Messenger, who carried 9st. 11lbs., and was thus giving 10lbs. to Wenlock. Huxtable was entrusted with Louise Victoria, to whom Lord Falmouth's horse was conceding 17lbs. Upon the whole Queen's Messenger's success was achieved under the most extraordinary circumstances, for he looked beaten after they had rounded the bend, but, answering every call made upon him with an amount of gameness and resolution seldom witnessed, gradually wore his horses down one by one, got the best of it within a few strides of the chair, and won by a neck from Lord Zetland's Khedive, who was in receipt of 5lbs. The race must have been a fast one in spite of the extremely deep state of the ground, for the 1 mile 5 furlongs was negociated in 3 min. 6 seconds. Wenlock was a bad fourth. Decidedly the sensational race of the day was that for the Gold Vase, when it became known for a certainty that Sterling would start, "the best horse of the century," as the Admiral has described him, and for whom his owner had refused £10,000 (a lac of rupees)! It has always been a problem whether this great and undoubtedly speedy son of Oxford could stay over two miles, and on this occasion owner, trainers, and jockies determined to solve the question over this severe course. He was opposed by Albert Victor, who ought never, if himself, to have been beaten at Newmarket, by Eole II., Ringwood, Agility, Dutch Skater, and Alaric, rare trying tackle. Mr. Lefferre's Alaric made the running in hot haste, and at one time had secured a lead of full fifty yards, and, when Alaric had settled himself, Fordham drove along the Dutchman to worry Sterling. As they came towards the straight, say less than half a mile from home, or after having gone nearly two miles, the great gun was pulling double, and Custance was sitting back in his saddle holding him hard, and at this point of the race shouts of "ten to one on Sterling" were heard. But, just as they commenced to ascend the hill near the distance, it was plain that the horse was in difficulties, and that Albert Victor, who won at last by half a length, must secure Her Majesty's vase. Albert Victor looked a very different animal from what he did at Newmarket. Corisande, though third, was never really in it ; in fact the race lay entirely between the first two, everything else being beaten off. Ringwood behaved like a beast at the post, and had to be whipped into obedience by the Deputy Starter. The common verdict is that Sterling cannot stay, but it must be remembered how very exceptionally severe the course was, and how truly the race was run, for the two miles were got over in 3-44. Had it been run yesterday, it would have been at least ten seconds less. Molly Cobroy won the Ascot Stakes very cleverly, by her superior stamina, carrying 7st. 8lbs. over the two and a half mile course in 4 min. 44 seconds. Baron Rothschild caught a glimpse of fortune by winning the Biennial Stakes with Hannah, after a very close race with Mr. Saville's Ripponden, from whom she received 5 lbs. The very elegant and clever Cantiniere, one of the last of the Stockwells, and unfortunately a roarer, put the two year old race into Lord Aylesbury's pockets, and with this the sport for the day closed. Wednesday was an improvement of Tuesday, though the sopping rain had, indeed, left the turf in so spongy a state that planks were required on the lawn. The weather was overcast and threatening, but that did not keep away a very large and brilliant attendance, and in that jealously guarded space, which was so empty the day before, beauty by no means unadorned burst forth in dazzling radiance. Cremorne, in spite of his having a very bad passage over from France, and which for the time had quite upset him, cantered away with the Fourteenth Biennial quite unextended by four lengths. His action as he passed the post was seen to so much advantage that it elicited loud cheers—his certainly is "the poetry of action." Equally easy was it for Prince Charlie to win the Fernhill Stakes ; and then old Fervaeques—who won the Grand Prix in 1867, since which time he has frequently figured in steeple chases, occasionally tumbling into ditches or sticking in the middle of "bull finchers"—galloped his wretched lot of opponents in the Visitors' Plate to a stand-still. So little did Mr. Savile think of Ripponden's chance for the Hunt Cup, that, but for Col. Forester's representations, the horse would have been sent home that morning. The Baron, however, after the race with his Hannah, had gauged him rightly, and the day before had accepted 1000 to 70 about his chance. Wm. Day, I am sick of him and his tactics, of course dished up a hot favourite in Theodoros, a brute given by Admiral Rous to Mr. Sturt as a coach-horse. Never was there such a three-cornered loinless brute, though in his preliminary canter he certainly showed superior action. At one time during the race it seemed as if the great raking Falkirk would win in a walk, but he lurched and ran all the way home in the most ungeneerous manner, leaving the other yellow jacket to win the splendid cup, modelled by Signor Monté, by a length. The time for the mile was 1-45. Lord Falmouth won the Twentieth Triennial with his very game *debutant*, Paladin, a good looking chesnut, son of Fitz Roland and Queen Bertha (Queen's Messenger's dam). Yesterday, the Cup Day, there was not a cloud, not a *contretemps*, not a shower, not a mishap to mar the happiness of the day of days. The cloudless blue sky and the tropical heat quite effaced the recollection of Tuesday's drenching. We started from Waterloo in an express train laden with pretty women in the freshest and prettiest of dresses, all radiant and very happy, and, after stopping at every roadside station on route, reached Ascot at five minutes after one, or just in time to see the Royal procession. Lord Cork leads the van on a grey hunter, which certainly ought to be better than he looks ; then came the huntsmen and the whips of the Queen's Huntin scarlet and gold ; then more scarlet and gold on the coats and jackets of the postillions and outriders. It is a lovely sight, all being turned out to perfection, and Royalty is cheered as much as a very well dressed crowd can cheer. The Princess wore an extraordinary costume of deep violet and light blue, for which Worth is responsible, and one of her suite wore a costume of the pinkest of salmon colour, set off with dark blue facings, and over these the most exquisite peacock blue green was contrasted very charmingly with dove colour. None but a French countess or an English milliner could describe, in a verbal kind of fashion plate, the costumes bewilderingly gathered together. Assimilative tints appear to be all the rage : dark chocolate and light chocolate, dark green and light green, dark purple and the palest tint of the mallow blossom, dark purple and mauve. One of the prettiest dresses was, odd as it may read, a deep maroon bordering on crimson with edgings and trimmings of sky blue. A lady appeared in a canary satin dress over a puce satin quilted petticoat, and I thought the perpetrator of such an outrage should have been locked up. But take a robe of light forget-me-not blue, gently relieved with trimmings of an indescribable tint like boiled sorrel, not exactly green and not precisely grey, scatter over it some point lace, and there you have the emphatically the prettiest dress on the course. Baron Rothschild sustained not only a great disappointment, but a pecuniary loss of £3,000 in the Cup. When it transpired that Albert Victor had been struck out the race was given to Favonius, who was regarded as the best Cup horse in England, and for whom £12,000 had been refused. But Ascot is notorious for upsetting previous form, and it stuck to its text, for Mr. Le Fevre's French-bred horse Henry won easily enough, the Baron's pair, a Derby and a St. Leger winner, being only second and third, Shannon, who went very short, being fourth, and Almoner next. And now for surprise number two, for Prince Charlie, receiving only 11 lbs. from the great Sterling in the All Aged Stakes, won in a canter by three lengths, and his party have since offered to run Cremorne at 8·10 each over the Bunbury mile at Newmarket for £2,000 in the July meeting. No doubt over certain courses Prince Charlie is the best horse ever seen. Mr. Merry won both the New Stakes and the New Biennial with his filly, Marie Stuart, an uncommonly lengthy, good-looking animal, with wonderful back and quarters. The Makeshift colt cannot have got over his Derby gruelling, for Khedive giving him 7lbs. beat him by a neck for one of the hundred and one Biennial Stakes, Mr. Payne's colt sprawling about in the most ungainly fashion, very different from his tussle with Cremorne at Epsom. Queen's Messenger won the St. James' Palace Stakes very easily, and I do not see how he can lose the Leger.

BOMBAY.

THE REV. H. H. PAGE, chaplain of camp Belgaum, will visit Dharwar during the monsoon.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During the first three days of this week 417 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

TANNA.—Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, of the Bombay Civil Service, assumed charge of the office of Joint Judge and Session Judge of Tanna on the 28th June.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a man named Girdhur fell from the scaffolding of a building now in course of erection. He was much hurt and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

RAIN AT GUNDEVI.—We see that there was a heavy fall of rain at Gundevi, in the Gaekwar's territory, last week. The tanks and wells have already been filled up, and the prospects of harvest appear to be good.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, B.A., LL.B., was sworn yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs as an attorney of the High Court. Mr. Ardaseer recently passed the examination in Bombay.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, GOVERNMENT BUNDERS.—Mr. H. G. Benwell has been appointed to act as Traffic Manager, Government Bunders, during the absence of Mr. John Ryan, who has been allowed furlough to Europe for four months.

KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.—Mr. J. A. Duff has been appointed to be Senior Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, in place of Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I., who has been appointed Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division.

WE understand that the Hon. Mr. Justice Green left Bombay for Poona on Wednesday to take the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses in the case of Tucker vs. Tucker and Crawford, in which the plaintiff applies for a divorce.

DEATH OF A NATIVE RAJA.—We observe that the Raja of Sooth died a few days ago, and having left no issue behind him, the Political Agent of Rewa Kanta has appointed his assistant, Rao Saheb Rowjee Vithulpunt, to manage the deceased's estate.

A PLEADER AS A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—Mr. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Nanawatee, of the Bombay University, a pleader of the High Court, has been appointed to act as second class third grade subordinate Judge at Sirpur, in the Khandeish collectorate.

A TICKET MASTER SENT TO JAIL.—The ticket master in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at Baroda was sentenced the other day by the Railway Magistrate to a month's rigorous imprisonment, for criminal misappropriation of about ten annas.

THE GONDUL ESTATE.—Captain A. M. Phillips has been confirmed in the appointment of Special Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, of the Gondul Estate., and Captain G. E. Hancock has been appointed as Assistant to the Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, vice Captain Phillips.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. H. J. Hewett passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee, according to the lower standard. Captain J. D. Cruickshank, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish, passed an examination in the Marathi language on the 21st June last.

A PORTUGUESE NEWSPAPER.—The Portuguese community of Bombay have for a long time been without a newspaper in their own language, but now they are to be supplied with a weekly budget of news in Portuguese. *O'Indio* is the name of the new paper, the first number of which was published yesterday.

THE FOOTBALL CLUB.—We made a mistake yesterday in stating that the Football Club would turn out last night ; but it will play to-night without fail unless the weather prove unkind. One of the knowing ones among Bombay athletes assures us that the Club is flourishing, and that already it has had some spirited games.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Maratha named Govind Baloo, an old offender, was charged with being found between sun-set and sun-rise in a building, without giving any satisfactory account of his presence there in. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Edward Price and five others, West Indians, seamen of the ship Royal George, were charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with having assaulted the first and second officers of the ship, Messrs. Eden and Morris. One of the prisoners was acquitted ; but the rest were convicted and each sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th June 1872, Rs. 2,05,33,391 ; add silver received during the week, Rs. 95,925 ; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 6,87,957 ; total balance, Rs. 1,99,41,359. There are in addition 2,09,580 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vault, and awaiting assay.

THE THREE MARWARRE ROGUES.—The three Marwarees against whom a warrant was issued on Wednesday by Mr. Nana Morojee at the instance of a Parsee on charges of forgery and perjury have, we learn, absconded from Bombay. We are told that these Marwarees have ruined many natives simply by bringing actions against them on false notes or some other pretence.

ASSAULT AND RESISTING A POLICE OFFICER.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, Dadabhoy Merwanjee, Cursetjee Dorabjee, and Rustomjee Hormusjee, were charged before Mr. Woodward ; the first with assaulting Rutton, woman, and resisting a police officer while in the execution of his duty ; and the two others with the latter offence only. The defendants were convicted, and the first and second were each fined in the sum of Rs. 25, and the third Rs. 5.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS AT MAHIM.—We are glad to hear that Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney has signified his intention of placing at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner a sum of money sufficient to enable him to erect two drinking fountains in the large district of Mahim. During the last hot season all the tanks at Mahim were dried up—an unusual event—and the poor residents were put to such great inconvenience to obtain drinking water, that at last a representation was made to Mr. Peile, who very considerately directed several stand-pipes to be erected in different parts of the district whereby water was freely supplied to them. These pipes will now be displaced by two ornamental drinking fountains, the cost of which Sir Cowasjee intends to defray for the benefit of the poor of that locality.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE AND HIS INDIGESTION.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the name of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, with whose likeness in the photographic group of "The Reformers" our readers are probably familiar, was called out on the special jury. All eyes were strained to see "the hero" of the Bench meetings strutting towards the panel, when Mr. Justice Barley stated he had before him a medical certificate, dated Tuesday the 2nd inst., certifying that on that day Mr. Nowrojee had been suffering from indigestion. (Laughter. A juror —Well he may after his excesses at the Bench meeting on Monday !) His Lordship said the certificate was two days old, and did not necessarily imply that Mr. Nowrojee was still suffering from the indigestion of Tuesday. However, no further notice was taken of Mr. Nowrojee's indigestion, and another juror was called in his stead.

THEFT IN A PRINTING PRESS.—A Goanese named J. M. Britto, employed in the *Indian Economist* press, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing four iron and one brass composing sticks, the property of Messrs. Robert Knight and Co. From the evidence of a sepoy employed in the press, it appears that on the evening of the 1st instant, he saw the prisoner wrapping in a piece of paper the stolen articles, which he subsequently put in a box. The prisoner denied the charge, and said that the articles were given to him by a Parsee named Hormusjee, employed in the same press. Hormusjee was called, and he said that he was a printer in the *Economist* press. He emphatically denied having given the articles to the prisoner. The magistrate remarked that there was no doubt that the prisoner did commit the theft, and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 2nd July, was 354, being 17 less than in the preceding week, 75 more than the total of the week ending 4th July 1871, and 74 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 289 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Diseases of Generative System.	Total (including ill-defined cases not specified here.)	Total Reported Deaths in the week ending 2nd inst.	Rate of Still-born
Colaba	16,817	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	10	4	
Fort, Southern	3,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fort, Northern	29,565	4	9	...	1	...	...	...	18	12	
Esplanade	10,464	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	
Market	42,432	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	14	22	
Mandvee	35,031	1	8	...	2	3	1	...	18	16	
Chuckla	36,003	1	7	...	3	2	...	...	18	21	
Gomboj Kharee	48,849	2	9	...	5	...	2	...	23	21	
Dongree	25,257	4	4	...	2	1	...	...	13	12	
Bholeeshwar	36,733	2	10	...	3	1	2	...	24	24	
Phanuswaree	20,527	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	
Bhoolleshwar	36,106	2	8	...	...	1	2	...	21	11	
Khaxtalao	22,080	2	8	...	1	...	2	...	17	11	
Koombarwara	28,038	1	5	...	1	1	...	...	11	15	
Khetwaree	24,468	1	5	...	2	1	1	...	20	10	
Girgaum	20,425	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	11	12	
Chaopatee	7,047	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	4	
Walkeshwar	5,760	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	
Malabar Hill	5,937	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	3	
Mazagon	20,391	1	2	...	...	1	2	4	12	7	
Tarwaree	11,098	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	6	
Kamathepoora	75,484	4	19	7	8	2	...	...	55	39	
Parel	13,660	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	
Seree	4,440	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Sion	12,477	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	
Mahim	14,774	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	5	
Worlee	10,936	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	8	
Harbour	22,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	2	...	3	1	3	1	12	...	
Bombay	646,636	47	117	8	43	2	26	8	354	289	
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		18	83	4	35	4	35	4	280	57	

THE POONA SARVAJANICK SUBHA, we understand, has engaged the services of Mr. Ramchundra Anunt Vodas as paid secretary in place of Mr. Gunesh Wassoodeo. This gentleman was for several years connected with the management of our Anglo-Vernacular contemporary, the *Native Opinion*, and we have no doubt that the business of the Subha will in future, be conducted in a more satisfactory way than heretofore. —*Poona Observer*, July 4.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—We fancy few in Poona ican complain of the state of the weather here, for it is certainly all that could be wished for. We had one whole day's rain, since which we have only had occasional showers. The whole day is rendered perfectly cool and comfortable by the heavy masses of cloud that overshadow us and keep out the brilliant rays of Phœbus. What a change a little rain has effected, that which was parched and drooping is now fresh and verdant : in fact it may be said with truth that nature is, with verdure clad. The thermometer now varies between 68° and 71°, so that a great change for the better has taken place.—*Ibid.*

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR AT POONA.—We are informed that a European loafer last evening paid a visit to Garden Reach, the residence of Sir Albert Sassoon, on the Kirkee Road, and happening to find Lady Sassoon alone very much frightened her by showing his hands all covered with blood and leading her to believe that he intended to do her some mischief. Luckily a number of the servants soon assembled and carried him away in order to give him in charge of the police, who, however, as usual when they are wanted, were not to be found, and he was therefore necessarily let go. What has since become of him we do not know, but we are told that he was shortly afterwards observed walking towards Poona with some police sepoys, who may perhaps be able to give an account of him. He is said to be a tall, powerful looking man, with ruddy complexion and dark hair, wearing a shepherd's plaid jacket, and describing himself as connected with the Madras press ; he was bleeding from a severe cut on the back of his head, apparently the result of a fall, as he had been noticed a few hours before quite drunk at an adjacent unoccupied bungadow. We mention this circumstance at some length, as the same gentleman may possibly intend visiting other houses, and it is therefore as well for the residents of the Camp and Civil Lines to be on their guard. At the same time we think the police authorities ought to take some steps to secure the public against such alarming intruders. —*Ibid.*

MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF POONA.—The mortality in the city of Poona during the month of June was two hundred and ninety, including men, women, and children, from dysentery, fever, and cholera—half of the above number died from the latter. The largest number of victims to cholera was in "Kushba Pait" in the city. It is said that the filth in this street was to the extent of two feet in depth, but the Municipality did not deem it advisable to remove it at their own expense, the cost of which would have been about one hundred rupees or a little more. It was left to the inhabitants of that street to do so ; and, of course, the residents did not care much about removing it. The consequence was, that a large number of residents of that street was carried away by cholera. We would like to know who allowed this filth to accumulate in that street, and who should be made responsible for not removing it at that critical time when cholera and dengue fever were raging to a very great extent in the city. Some one is to be blamed in the matter for such neglect. Had the City Municipality laid out the sum in cleaning the filth we have no doubt many lives would have been saved. Had the Municipality taken measures to clear it up they would have taxed the residents to make up the sum so expended. We have been informed that the cart system of removing the filth from the city has been lately done away with, and that they had to resort to the old system in employing asses to remove the filth, so that a very small quantity of it was removed ; but we are glad to say that our energetic Mr. C. W. Bell, the then officiating Collector of Poona, at once directed the Municipality to engage carts for its removal. Not long ago we drew the attention of the Municipality to the night soil carts, which are passing daily through the streets and which should be allowed to do so at night, but we see no alterations have as yet been made. These carts were allowed to pass during the day time through the thickly populated parts of the city when the cholera was ranging fearfully. Unless a paid Municipal Commissioner is appointed, the condition of our city will never be improved. A person so appointed will devote the whole of his time in improving the sanitary condition of the city ; by saying the above we don't mean to disparage the present body of the Municipality, we know they do all that lies in their power, so does the managing committee ; but as we have before said, that unless a paid Commissioner is appointed the improvements needed in the city cannot be done. We hope therefore that Government will see the necessity of employing a paid Commissioner.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—5TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

494-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubuck v. Maneckbai, widow—Thacker and Co-ts.

322-71—Leathes and Crawford—Khushbanbhoy Ruttonsey v. John Phillips and another—Tyabjee & Co.

496-71—Jefferson and Payne—Carsondas Muldoonjee v. Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo—Dallas and Lynch.

546-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Eduljee Rustomjee v. Mahomed Nabee Khan—Keir, Prowse, and Winter.

562-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Framjee Eduljee v. Metha Munjee—C. Tyabjee.

457-71—G. J. Mody—Ruttonsey Mooljee v. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Halimabaee, widow of Hajee Joos

godown near the Custom House. They were thirty bales, twenty out of which witness identified as the property of Volkart Brothers. The twenty bales had the name Volkart Brothers in full on the sides. Some ink had been thrown over the names to obliterate them. On one or two of the bales witness could distinguish on the top the marks of Volkart Brothers, namely, a triangle with N. O. at the top and V. B. at the base. On some of the bales he saw the mark as follows :—162 in a triangle with M. G. at top and N. O. at the base. The twenty bales formed a part of a consignment of 500 bales, New Oomrawuttee, per sailing vessel Sandringham.

Damjee Veerjee said—I am a licenced Custom House broker and know the first prisoner. Morarjee Govindjee came to me in last May for a Custom House pass, and I made one out for him and gave it him. I saw the first prisoner at a distance. I know nothing of the word Macedon scratched out in the pass and the word Polin put in its stead. I don't know English.

Mr. C. F. Nolke, manager of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, caused a telegram to be sent to Suez by the P. and O. Company's office here to their office at Suez. That was after this theft had been discovered.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey raised an objection to the admission of the policemen's evidence on the ground that no warning had been given to the prisoners. The objection was overruled. In addressing the jury on behalf of the first prisoner, the learned counsel said there was no doubt a fraud had been perpetrated; that nine-tenths of the story for the prosecution were true; only the name of Jaitha had been falsely superadded. There was something intrinsically impossible in the story told by the young officer (Mr. Bruin) who had been eighteen months in the police force. The learned counsel ridiculed the story told by that police officer, "a boy," as improbable on the face of it; and if the jury distrusted his evidence, the case for the prosecution must fall to the ground.

Mr. Inverarity also addressed the jury on behalf of the second prisoner, arguing that the testimony of the accomplices was no corroboration of the story for the prosecution; and requesting the jury to be very cautious in receiving any verbal admissions of guilt. The learned counsel remarked on the improbability that each prisoner, as he was taken up, should confess his guilt.

Mr. B. M. Wagle followed on behalf of the third prisoner.

His Lordship having briefly reviewed the main features of the case,

The Foreman said—My Lord, we have come to the unanimous decision that the prisoners are guilty on all the counts.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, thus addressed the prisoners—Prisoners at the bar, you have been convicted upon the clearest possible evidence of a very serious crime. I know not whether what you have done is a common practice in this city or not; but it is necessary—both as a punishment to you and as a warning for others—that I should award the fullest sentence allowed by law for such an offence as yours. In a commercial city like this, such an offence is of the greatest possible danger; and the sentence upon you and each of you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The Court adjourned at 6-35 P.M. until this morning.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following Season Reports for the fortnight ending Wednesday are published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Ahmedabad, 2nd July—Rain, in City 2·87 inches; districts more or less. Agricultural operations commenced. Wheat 10¾, bajree 13¼ kilogrammes.

Kaira, 2nd—Rain 7·21 inches. Rice 6, bajree 12½ kilogrammes. Early crops mostly sown.

Broach, 2nd—Rain 6·20 inches. Cotton plants thriving. Bajree 14 kilogrammes.

Surat, 3rd—Rain 14·82 inches. Agricultural operations progressing favourably. Wheat 8¾ seers.

Tanna, 2nd—Weather cool. Public health generally good. Rain 29·76 inches. Rice 6½ to 11¼ seers, bajree 9¼ to 11¼, wheat 7½ to 9¼.

Colaba, 1st—Rain 17·18 inches. Sowing operations finished. Rice at Alibaug 9¼ seers per rupee.

Khandeish, 3rd—Rain 3 inches. Bajree 11½ seers. Sowing operations commenced.

Nassick, 3rd—Rain 3·64 inches. Bajree 10 seers, wheat 10. Rice 8.

Ahmednuggur, 3rd—Rain 5·16 inches. Bajree 10 seers per rupee.

Belgaum, 3rd—Rain 9·6 inches. Sowing commenced. Jowaree 12 seers.

Poona, 3rd—Rain 2·70 inches. Sowing operations commenced. Bajree 8·62 seers.

Sholapore, 3rd—Rain 2·61 inches. Light rain in talookas. Sowing progressing. Jowaree 14·69 kilogrammes.

Satara, 3rd—Rain 5·69 inches. Sowing in progress. Bajree 10 seers.

Kulladghee, 2nd—Rain 1·79 inches. Sowing early crops commenced. Jowaree 12·7.

Canara, 3rd—Heavy rain on the coast. Rice 8 seers 20 tolas.

Dharwar, 3rd—Rain 5 inches. Sowing operations in progress. Young crops have revived. Jowaree 15·4 seers.

Kurrachee, 2nd—Rain, 84 cents at Mairpoor and Batora, and two showers at Tatta. Weather cloudy and threatening. High winds. Wheat 12 seers, rice 8 seers. River moderately high.

Hyderabad, 2nd—No rain here, but 1·21 inches in Tanda District. Strong south gales. Weather cool and healthy. River 15 feet 5 inches—3 feet above average. Small fights of locusts crossing north of Collectorate west to east: no damage reported. Prices the same.

Shikarpore, 2nd—Kharif sowing progressing. Usual floods out. Locusts are about. Wheat 1,700 tolas.

Rajcote, 3rd—Rain 8·64 inches. Sowing operations continued. Bajree 10 seers.

Wudwan, 3rd—Rain 7·30 inches. Sowing commenced. Bajree 12½ seers.

Baroda, 3rd—Rain 9·40 inces. Sowing operations going on. Bajree 12 seers.

Guzerat, 3rd—Surat—Cloudy and rainy. Cultivators ploughing. Broach—Rain 7·70 inches. Cotton crop one quarter sown. Earliest sowing appearing.

Khandeish, 3rd—Malligaum—Rain scanty in fortnight. Sowing progressing; hindered south from want of rain. Mussawud—Rainfall 4·41 inches. Crops looking well and prospects favourable.

S. M. Country, 3rd—Dharwar—Agricultural operations in progress. Weather seasonable.

Sind, 3rd—Kurrachee—Heavy thunder-storm in Kurrachee this morning between 6 and 8. Cotton cultivation progressing well. Hyderabad—Weather sultry. Little rain. A good deal of second sowing going on. Late cotton sowings healthy. Fever prevalent.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR AUTHORITIES "DONE."

The departure of the s. s. Scanderia (Captain Carroll) on the 15th June deserevs to be taken notice of for the sake of an interesting episode that took place in connection with that event. The Scanderia arrived here from Calcutta, and in going down the Hooghly it appears that she stuck fast on a shoal, and remained there till she was lightened of her cargo, when she floated off. She was examined by Lloyd's Surveyors with the result that they placed in Captain Carroll's hands a certificate that the good ship Scanderia was seaworthy and fit to go to any part of the globe that was get-at-able by water. On her arrival in this port the surveyor was anxious that the Scanderia should be taken into dock to be examined. Captain Carroll produced his Lloyd's certificate and objected to put the Scanderia into dock. Then the surveyors of engines and boilers went on board the Scanderia, and insisted that she should be examined by them in their department. The certificate was produced again, and the captain refused to comply with the new request. The consequence was that when Captain Carroll applied for his port-clearance he was refused it by the Assistant Commissioner of Customs. Thereupon ensued a correspondence between the parties, and the case was submitted to the Government of Bombay. Before a decision was given, however, the captain cut the difficulty, and early—very early, or surely some of the harbour officials would have noticed what was going on—on the morning of the 15th, steam was got up on board the Scanderia, and she slipped quietly out of harbour without her port-clearance, and without molestation. Now, in ordinary cases, the want of a port clearance would be a serious affair for a ship, because she would be an object of inconvenient suspicion at her next port of call; but in this case it was not so, and the use of the fact says something for the sharpness of the captain of the Scanderia. It is very probable that when the harbour authorities missed her from her moorings, they congratulated themselves with the belief that having neither port-clearance nor clean bill of health she would be detained and put in quarantine at Suez. Certainly, the want of a clean health-bill would have barred the progress of the Scanderia; but the sharp-dealing captain had got over that little difficulty by getting, in some way or other, a certificate of health and so went on his way rejoicing, knowing that all he would be called upon to show at Suez was the Scanderia's register and the precious bill of health. She was spoken by the Ada on the 24th in the Red Sea; all well. Should Captain Carroll ever come back to Bombay the utmost punishment that can be awarded him for thus giving the slip to our marine officials will be a fine of Rs. 1,000 and the trouble of being taken before a magistrate; but, compared with the advantage that he has gained by his boldness, this punishment will be nothing. Altogether those concerned here would appear to have got the worst of the bout with the captain of the Scanderia, who, we believe, is not likely to see Bombay again for many a year, having got something to do with laying a cable near the coast of Australia.

A "SMOKING" SUIT.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE AND ANOTHER v. THOMAS GRIEVE YOUNG.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs is the first Civilian Judge who has been appointed to preside alone in a division court on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court. In the above case, his Lordship delivered the following judgment on the 25th ult.

Mr. Justice Gibbs, in giving judgment, said—The plaintiffs seek to recover damages for a breach of contract on the part of the defendant in not supplying them with certain cheroots, to the delivery of which the plaintiffs were entitled under a contract dated 5th May 1871. The plaintiffs allege that they were ready and willing to take delivery, and had tendered the full value as per contract. The defendant set up that the contract was entered into by him under a mistake and through the fraudulent representations of the plaintiff Pestonjee, but this portion of the case is disposed of by the fact that the defendant by his letter marked D subsequently declared himself ready and willing to deliver. It appears that on the 5th of April previously one of the plaintiffs, Pestonjee, had contracted with defendant to purchase three cases of prints or chintzes, but that he had not taken delivery within the ten days mentioned in the contract, and the price having fallen, he had, through the medium of Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee, attempted to compromise this contract with the defendant. Regarding this compromise it appears from Mr. Jehangeer's evidence that some days before the 5th of May, the day of the cheroot contract, the plaintiff came to him and asked him to try and settle the matter with Mr. Young; and that after speaking to both parties, he told plaintiff that if he would pay Rs. 40, Mr. Young would not enforce the contract. This sum was of course to be paid within a reasonable time. Jehangeer as also defendant considered this to mean a day or two. No tender of Rs. 40 was made until the 8th of May, when it was refused. As regards this contract no doubt plaintiff could not carry it out, and applied for a compromise some days before the 5th of May, and this compromise was in training; and had the plaintiff paid the Rs. 40 within a reasonable time, would have been completed, but he did not, for I cannot consider eight or ten days a reasonable time for such payment under the circumstances of the case. Now, in the written contract for cheroots of the 5th of May, the entry is for 1,99,000 "Burmah cheroots." From the evidence in the case it appears that there are several classes of Burmah cheroots—"No. 1," "Office," and "Queens;" and it further appears that all three sorts come from Coconada, and not from Burmah. The plaintiffs seek to make out that No 1 "Burmah" cheroots were meant in the contract, and they base the amount of their damages on this supposition, but the evidence of Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee, which is I think very reliable, shows that what was intended by the contracting parties was that cheroots similar to those previously supplied by the defendant to the plaintiff Pestonjee should be again supplied, a sample of which was produced and marked exhibit No. 1, and they are clearly "Office" or "Queens," and not "No. 1." Mr. Young's evidence confirms that of Jehangeer and it is not likely that "Burmah No. 1," which, according to the evidence offered by the plaintiffs, was then selling wholesale at from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per 1,000 were the sort which defendant contracted to sell at Rs. 5-4. I consider, therefore, that the cheroots contracted for were, as per sample marked, as exhibit "No 1." Now one of the terms of this contract was: "The vendor to have a lien on the goods until fully paid for, or for balance of any other account or purchase due to them." On the 5th May the contract of the 5th April had neither been carried out by the plaintiff Pestonjee, nor had it been compromised, a debt therefore was due thereon. On the same day, i.e., 5th May, the plaintiffs paid Rs. 500 on account of the cheroots, and on the 6th demanded delivery of so many of them. This Mr. Young declined, as he found he had none. Plaintiffs then left, and the same day in the afternoon Mr. Young received a letter from the plaintiffs' solicitor, Mr. Hope, demanding delivery (C), to which defendant replied on 8th May (D), in which he stated that although the contract had been entered into under a misrepresentation, he was ready and willing to deliver. On the 9th May the plaintiffs tendered Rs. 544-12, the balance of the cheroot contract (E), but defendant again refused to deliver unless Rs. 1,276-11-2, the full amount due on account of the print and cheroot contracts, was paid in, an account of which had been furnished to the plaintiffs. This was not tendered until the 18th May, after both prints and cheroots had been sold by the defendant. From the correspondence it appears that the defendant demanded on the 9th May the balance, Rs. 1,276-11-2, as due on the two contracts; but he admits that Rs. 544-12 of that had been tendered on the 9th, so that he claimed really Rs. 731-15-2 on the print contract, and on some very small balance of former dealings. The plaintiffs were to take delivery after payment within ten days, but not having done so, defendant on the 15th May (I) wrote to the plaintiffs, stating "That if within two days you fail to pay us the sum of Rs. 1,276-11-2 to us as per account already rendered, we shall, re-sell on your account, goods purchased by you as per sale contracts of 5th April and 5th May" &c. This letter, Mr. Young says, was written on the 15th May in office hours, but it is proved not to have been delivered to plaintiffs until after 8 P.M.; it is endorsed by the plaintiff Pestonjee as received on 16th. On 17th plaintiffs present solicitor wrote (J), informing the defendant that the money for prints and cheroots would be tendered to him in office hours on the 18th, but this letter, defendant swears, was not received until after office hours on the 17th, and after the letter was written which announced the sale having taken place before 4 o'clock on that day. This gives rise to the question whether the defendant was justified in selling, as to the prints there was clearly breach of the contract as above alluded to; and there was, up to the 15th, a refusal of the plaintiffs to pay the balance due on both contracts so as to entitle them to take delivery of the cheroots under the terms of the contract A. Mr. Young, therefore, gave notice on the 15th that unless within two days the sum due on both contracts, an account of which had been sent to plaintiffs, was paid he should sell. Now, from when did those two days count? and when did they end? Clearly, in accordance with the ruling in *Lester v. Garland* (15 Vesey 248) the 15th, the day on which the notice was written, must be excluded; this would leave the 16th and 17th as the two days *within* which payment was called for. Had the money been tendered before office hours on the 17th, even after the sale of the goods, it would have been a question whether it would have been in time, and had Young and Co. being suing for loss it would have been also a question for my decision, but I have not now to decide this as there is no claim for loss and no tender was made until 2 P.M. on the 18th, which date was clearly beyond the time allowed in the notice, and the communication J was no tender, and will not bind the plaintiffs. Of course in selling as he did at 4-30 on the 17th the defendant took all risk, and he might, as above alluded to, have rendered himself liable for loss had the plaintiffs tendered their money during office hours on that day, but by waiting until between 1 and 2 o'clock of the 18th they quite put themselves beyond the period allowed by letter I. I come therefore to the conclusion that there was no breach of contract on the part of the defendant. Had a breach been proved, I would here observe that I should have been unable to give other than nominal damages, for there is no evidence to show that there was any rise in the price of such cheroots as I hold were contracted for about the time the matters were pending; on the contrary, I think what evidence there is shows there was no change in the rates. Mr. Macpherson has alluded to the fact that when defendant expressed his willingness and readiness to deliver, he had no cheroots, and had not contracted for any, and suggested that in consequence he could not sell as he did; and that, although Mr. Young states that from the enquiries he had made at Beyts and Co. he found he could obtain such a quantity as that mentioned in the contract, had the plaintiffs put themselves in a way to be entitled to delivery, yet that there was no contract between him and Beyts and Co. The question is not one of any moment in this action. Had Young and Co. been plaintiffs it might have arisen. As the case now stands the value of the cheroots is entered on both sides of the account in the same sum, and the matter is not one I am called on to decide, although after the decision in Hibblewhite v. McMorin (5 M. and W., p. 462) the point would not seem open to much argument. Under these circumstances I find on the first issue that: defendant is not liable to pay more than the sum paid into Court. On the second that, whether the contract was so made or not, is of no consequence as by the letter marked (D), defendant subsequently ratified it and expressed his willingness and readiness to deliver. On the third that plaintiffs were not ready and willing to accept the cheroots and pay for the same, according to the contract, until the 18th of May, when it was too late, and the goods having been sold on the 17th in accordance with due notice. Defendant having paid money into Court to pay costs up to the date of such payment into Court, plaintiffs to pay the remainder.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the subscribers of the London and Bombay Bank was held in Dean Lane. There was some difficulty in getting together a sufficient attendance to go on with the business; but after waiting some time, Mr. Sadanund Balcrishna was voted to the chair, and proceedings commenced.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the duty which I have to perform to-day is of a very painful nature—it is to announce to you the result of the labours of the committee, which after all have come to a grievous end. Last time we met there was a very large attendance, and it was then expected that the committee's efforts would be sufficiently backed up by the shareholders in the way of pecuniary assistance. After that meeting was over, the committee endeavoured to get subscriptions according to the terms of the resolution which had been passed, and two clerks were employed to go about as collectors. Unfortunately, however, it turned out that the shareholders were unwilling to subscribe anything, and the only amount that could be collected was Rs. 1,882. Of course this sum was quite inadequate for the course that the committee had in mind. In the first place, the committee wanted to petition the High Court here, then to take steps in the House of Lords, and otherwise to institute proceedings against the late directors who were the means of doing away with the large funds of the shareholders. The committee therefore had to abandon their operations, because they could not take the responsibility of incurring any legal expenses in the hope that the shareholders would defray them. I thought that it might be well for us to try a sort of compromise with the liquidators, and with that view I addressed a letter to Mr. Hawkins, one of the official liquidators of the Bank. It was addressed to him with reference to a letter which Mr. Parkins had written some years ago to his agent here, which had been shown to me, and in which the opinion was expressed that if the shareholders made a final compromise, it would be taken into consideration by the liquidators and probably accepted. I wrote also to Mr. Parkins in the end of January pointing out that during the last three years the committee had, if not always successfully, strenuously resisted the liquidators' proceedings, and that a meeting had been held at which it was resolved to get subscriptions and institute criminal proceedings against the directors. I said that I had thought of a plan by which all fresh proceedings might be stopped, because it was high time that this prolonged and altogether wretched liquidation should be brought to an end. I asked him in the mean time to stop all proceedings against the shareholders till he received my plan. He sent a reply, which was published in all the Bombay newspapers, in which he said that a great deal of useless resistance had already been made against the law, and that he could not telegraph to Mr. Hawkins to stop proceedings against the shareholders, because that course was out of his power, the official liquidators having no authority to stay proceedings commenced under an order from the Court of Chancery. He expressed his opinion that the shareholders' resistance was useless and wasteful, and said he thought the shareholders could not be aware that the whole of the expenses incurred by the liquidators, as well as the whole costs of liquidation in India, would have to be added to the debts of the Bank, and that the whole would have eventually to be paid by the unfortunate shareholders. He concluded by saying that he trusted the shareholders would be better advised in future, and that his writing thus would not be attributed to anything but the feelings which should actuate every honourable man. I may say that my proposal was this—that six months' time ought to be allowed to the committee to raise among the shareholders the sum of four lakhs of rupees, which sum would be handed over to the liquidators in satisfaction of all claims against the shareholders in Bombay, less 2 per cent., which was to be deducted from the four lakhs to defray the expenses of the committee and by way of remuneration to them. If any sums were to be recovered from the shareholders during the six months, it was to be considered as part of the four lakhs; and in the event of the committee being unable to raise that amount for the liquidators, parties were to return to their former positions. I pointed out that the great advantage the liquidators would gain by accepting this plan would be that they would be saved from suing each shareholder individually, and remarked that the proposal appeared to me so fair that I believed if further steps were taken the Court of Chancery would insist upon the liquidators accepting it. A definite reply came on the 6th June 1872, stating that the offer could not be entertained for a moment, because it was quite inadequate. Now, of course, with that reply, gentlemen, the committee's work is done, and they now think it proper to lay final accounts before the shareholders and wash their hands clean of the whole affair. At the last meeting, I mentioned that a sum of Rs. 1,500 was offered to the committee by a respectable firm in Bombay to defray the expenses of printing a pamphlet containing the history of this liquidation. This firm was the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., one of the members of which was a contributory to this Bank, holding 700 shares in his own name. The money was not used, and after some correspondence it was returned. We have now a balance at the National Bank of Rs. 2,915, of which Rs. 1,882 is the sum which I mentioned was subscribed by shareholders at the third subscription time. I want to propose that this sum should be returned to those shareholders, because it has not been used for the purpose for which it was collected. There will be only Rs. 1,000 in the Bank after this, and Mr. Manisty's account may put us on the wrong side a little. I am advised that the account in the National Bank must be kept open, because there are seventeen suits hanging in Court for which a commission was to be issued, and Mr. Manisty thinks there is every chance of the committee getting some costs out of all these suits. If there should be any balance available, it will be returned to the subscribers of the first fund in the hands of the committee.

A shareholder moved that the chairman's suggestions should be agreed to, and that the thanks of the meeting should be given to Mr. Sadanund Balcrishna and the other members of the committee who had done all they could for the unfortunate and badly treated shareholders of this wretched concern.

The motion was agreed to, and the meeting separated.

SUIT BY A PLEADER FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, the other day, the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd disposed of a reference by the District Judge of Tanna, in the case of Gangji Vithul, appellant, defendant, against Sitaram Sridhur, respondent, plaintiff.

The Chief Justice, in giving decision, said:—This is a reference made to us by the district Judge of Tanna under section 28 of Act XXIII of 1861, in an appeal to him in a suit brought by a pleader against his client to recover remuneration for professional services, rendered to the defendant in a miscellaneous application in an ordinary civil suit. We infer from what the District Judge has said that the client Gangji was not represented by the pleader Sitaram in the suit itself on any other occasion than that of the miscellaneous application when in the lower Court and afterwards in the appeal Court. The Subordinate Judge at Kalian has, in this suit, now under reference, awarded what both he and the District Judge think to be a fair remuneration for the plaintiff's services and in so doing has followed two decisions of the late Sudar Adawlut—namely Hemachul vs. Babji (4 Morris Report 30) and Hirachand vs. Jethabhai (7 Harrington Report 304.) The District Judge, however, entertaining doubts as to the soundness of these decisions, has referred to this Court the question whether it was incumbent on himself to calculate and allow the remuneration of the pleader at 4th of 3 per cent on the amount the subject of the miscellaneous application. Section LII of Regulation II of 1827 contained the four following clauses:—First—Each pleader employed in prosecuting or defending *an original suit* shall be entitled to a percentage on the amount sued for, according to the rates specified in appendix (L.) as a remuneration for his trouble in acting in behalf of his client, until the decree in the suit is passed, and thereafter until such decree is ful filled. Second—The remuneration to a pleader employed in prosecuting or defending *an appeal, regular or special*, shall be the same as is above prescribed in the case of an original suit. Third—The above rules shall not prevent an express agreement being entered into between pleader and client, for either a larger or smaller sum than the established fee. Fourth—But, if a larger sum than was agreed for between a pleader and client is awarded in costs against the other party, the pleader, notwithstanding his agreement with his own client, shall be entitled to the excess when recovered. There was a fifth clause relating to the mode in which the pleader's fees should be recovered and not material to the present case. It is manifest that the provisions in that Section (52) as to the pleader's right to percentage are applicable only to the prosecution or defence of original suits or regular or special appeals. The Bombay Legislature seems to have thought that the same pleader would have been employed throughout the suit, and until the decree was not only made, but also fulfilled. In the absence of an express agreement between the pleader and his client, no provision is made as to the rate at which the former should be remunerated in the event of the pleader being only employed, as in the present case, after the decree as been made for the purpose of enforcing in part the execution of it. The 3rd clause as to special agreements seems to be applicable merely to such cases as the percentage clauses (1 and 2) would have been applicable if there were no special agreement, viz: original suits and regular and special appeals.

The 4th clause is the only one which expressly refers to an award of costs between party and party, and provides that in such a case, if the sum so awarded exceeds the amount agreed upon between pleader and client, the former and not the latter shall be entitled to the excess. The inference to be drawn from this clause, when taken with clauses 1 and 2, is that the award of costs between party and party should be on the per centage principle, and not in any wise regulated by the private agreement subsisting between the pleader and his client. Act I of 1846, section 6, enacted (inter alia) that Regulation II of 1827 section 52 "shall cease to be enforced excepting for the purpose specified in section 7 of this (Act" 1 of 1846.) Section 7 enacted, "That parties, employing authorised pleaders in the said Courts shall be at liberty to settle with them by private agreement, the remuneration to be paid for their professional services, and that it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the Vakalutnama: provided that when costs are awarded to a party in any regular suit, original or appeal, decided on the merits, against another party, the amount to be paid on account of fees of pleaders shall be calculated according to the Rules contained in the sections of Regulations specified in section 6 of this Act; and that when costs are awarded in other cases the amount to be paid on account of such fees shall be one fourth of what it would have been in a regular suit decided on its merits. The first part of that section (7) is general. It allows the pleader to make, as to his remuneration, a private agreement with his client with regard to professional services in any kind of litigation. But the latter part (the proviso) relating to remuneration by percentage, is applicable only to the awarding of costs between party and party, and not between pleader and client. The proviso provides that when costs are awarded as between party and party, in any regular suit, original or appeal, decided on the merits, the fees shall be calculated according to the percentages given in Appendix L to section 52 of Regulation II of 1827, and 2ndly that when costs are *awarded* in other cases i. e. suits or appeals not decided on the merits or miscellaneous applications, the percentage shall be 4th of what it would have been in a regular suit decided on the merits. This second part of the proviso, as well as the first part of it, is manifestly, when truly construed, limited to the awarding of costs as between party and party. Hence and inasmuch as section 52 of Regulation II of 1827 is, by section 6 of Act I of 1846, expressly rendered inoperative for any purpose of section 7 of that Act, there is not any statutable provision for costs as between pleader and client in the absence of an express agreement between them, and the pleader (who stands as regards title to remuneration, rather in the position of an attorney, who is not supposed to work gratuitously than of a barrister whose labours are supposed to be honorary, and who cannot maintain an action for fees) is left to his remedy on a *quantum meruit*, i. e. to recover such remuneration, as the trouble, to which he has been put, renders it just should be awarded to him. Such was the principle, as we think most correctly adopted by the Sudar Adawlut in the cases followed, but doubted by the District Judge. In both of those cases, and in a previous case referred to in the first of them, the Sudar Adawlut held that the pleader although he had not made any express agreement was entitled to remuneration. In Hemachul vs. Babji (4 Morris Report 30), the Sudar Adawlut held that, in meting out the recompense for his labour, the Court might if it saw fit, adopt as a guide the percentages laid down by law for the regulation of costs as between party and party; and in Hirchund vs. Jethabhai (7 Harrington 304) that it was not incumbent on the Court to adopt that guide, if the circumstances of the case rendered it just that the pleader's deserts should be otherwise gauged. In both of these decisions we concur. In conformity with these views, and as the amount awarded by the Subordinate Judge of Kalian appears to be a fair sum, under the circumstances of the present case, we hold that his decree and that of the District Judge in affirmance of it, are right, and ought to be upheld, and that the question above stated as submitted to this Court should be answered in the negative. Costs, if any, incurred in this reference should be paid by the defendant.

A NATIVE'S LETTER.

The following letter recently forwarded to us by an educated native, is, we think, worthy of publication. For obvious reasons we leave the names blank:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the —— English School was held on —— last the —— instant, precisely at 5 P.M., when Mr. ——, our noble Collector, presided. The native gentlemen who were present on the occasion, were (here follows a list with full titles). After instituting the most searching inquiries into the state of the attendance of the boys at the school, and taking a bird's eye view of the standard papers containing the marks of the boys at the examination held by the learned Orientalist, Dr. Buhler, the noble Collector went on distributing the prizes to the successful students with his usual complacency of manners and "manly sweetness," throwing now and then a word of encouragement to the little boys to the utmost delight of all who were assembled in the School hall. After the ceremony of distributing the prizes had been gone through, the generous minded Collector took out from his pocket and presented a very valuable book to one ——, who had obtained the highest number of marks at the Inspector's examination. Nor does his generosity end here. He has also prevailed upon the municipality of —— to set apart a sum of Rs. 25 annually to be spent in purchasing books to be distributed among the successful students of the school. Here is a colossal monument of the lively interest which our valued Collector takes in the cause of native education, and of the generous concern for the country over which he exercises a parental sway and of a passion for every thing that is noble and exalted which actuates all his actions.

COURTS MARTIAL.

A DRUNKEN APOTHECARY.

At a District Court Martial, assembled at Kohat, on 10th May, Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Summund, 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—For conduct, unbecoming the character and position of a Hospital Assistant, in having, at Kohat, on the 31st March 1872, been drunk and disorderly within the precincts of the station hospital. The Court was of opinion that the prisoner was guilty of the charge preferred against him, and sentenced a him to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for a period of six (6) calendar months. On this Lord Napier of Magdala made the following minute:—"Disapproved. The Court have not appreciated the unfitness of the prisoner to continue to be entrusted with the charge of the sick. To suspend him for six months from pay and allowances would deprive him of the means of subsistence, and practically render him unable to perform his duties. The prisoner will be released from arrest, but suspended from all duty pending the order of the Government for his discharge from the Service."

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A YOUNG SOLDIER.

At a District Court Martial, assembled at Peshawur, on 16th April, Private Samuel Fenton, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge.—Having, at Peshawur, without leave from his Commanding Officer, absented himself from the 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, from Tattoo, on the 5th April 1872, and so remained absent until about 5·45 A.M. on the 6th April 1872. 2nd Charge.—Disgraceful conduct, in having, at Peshawur, on or about the 5th April 1872, stolen the following property belonging to Private James Motts, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, namely, one watch, value rupees twenty (Rs. 20) or thereabouts. 3rd Charge.—Disgraceful conduct, in having, at Peshawur, on or about the 5th April 1872, feloniously received the following article, the property of Private James Motts, 1st Battalion 6th Royal Regiment, knowing the same to have been stolen, one watch, value rupees twenty (Rs. 20) or thereabouts. 4th Charge.—Having, at Peshawur, on the 6th April 1872, been drunk. The Court found the prisoner "guilty" of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th charges, and sentenced him to be fined one pound sterling (£1 0-0), and to be imprisoned with hard labour for three hundred and sixty five (365) days. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. Lord Napier approved and confirmed the sentence with the exception of the discharge with ignominy, remarking:—"Private Fenton is still a very young man. I give him this chance of recovering his character, and becoming a good soldier."

Holloway's Pills.—Sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for such disorders lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grap le successfully with the mischief at its source, and stamp it out without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matter, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by a free local application of the Ointment. This double treatment will ensure a certain, steady, and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Brave Ship-chandler.—Another snake was killed the other morning near the shop of one Jallal, shipchandler; the old man, we are told, fainted on seeing the monster.—*Our Paper.*

The Guggur is as usual at this time of the year over-flooded and impassable for trains. Three hours has therefore to be added to the journey up to or down from Lahore.

The Executive Engineer of the second range of the canal from the Chilka lake in Ganjam has forwarded to Government specimens of pearls which have been found in the oysters from the beds lately formed in the Cari Cadda creek at the entrance to the canal.

We are told that the faculty of law at the Calcutta University have elected Babu Shama Charan Sarkár, Interpreter of the High Court, to the Tagor Law Professorship. The subject of the lectures will be the Muhammadan Law, on which Babu Shama Charan is an undoubted authority.—*Englishman.*

We learn that Mr. F. Gibbons, the City Magistrate, who, owing to failing health, had obtained a few days' leave, has applied for six months' leave to proceed to the Deccan.—*Sindian*

Another Kafila Robbed.—Latest advices from Sonmeance state that a kafila with merchandize proceeding from that place to Beyla, was attacked the other day by some of Ali Khan Jamoto's men, and that in the struggle two men belonging to the kafila were killed; all the merchandize was carried away.—*Ibid.*

We are exceedingly glad to learn that the Bombay Government has remitted two years of the term of punishment awarded to Merwanjee Nowrojee Meenwalla.—*Ibid.*

A robbery of four bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 400, was committed the other day in the warehouse of Noonan & Co. The bales were found in the godown of a native merchant. The robbers were two castmen; they were placed before Major Thoyts last Tuesday; one of them was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. The other was acquitted and discharged.—*Ibid.*

Railway Between Umballa and Kalka.—There is an erroneous impression abroad that Government contemplate connecting Umballa and Kalka by a railway. The Government have no such intention at present, nor was such a project ever entertained by them. The Maharajah of Puttiala had a notion last year of constructing a line, but since then His Highness has quite abandoned the idea.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PUCHMURREE.

Contrary to the prevailing belief that Puchmurree is doomed as a sanatarium, we are glad to hear that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was most favourably impressed with what he saw of the place on his recent visit; and so sanguine is His Lordship of eventual success that he has recommended to Government that the European detachment now stationed there, as an experimental measure, should be increased to double its present strength, and that energetic measures should be adopted for pushing on to completion all the requisite Barrack buildings and their accessories.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE HURRICANE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

Tuesday's *Englishman* has the following:—

A telegram received in Calcutta on Saturday reported that the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mahratta had to put back to Akyab with her boilers started, having been out four days *en route* to Rangoon, so that the weather must probably have been very bad somewhere in the vicinity of the Alguada Reef. Of course, any storm which may now come on here will be a different one from that which the Mahratta met. The first disturbance to the eastward has evidently broken up, but things look bad in the N. W of the Bay of Bengal. The barometer on Sunday night still showed a tendency to fall.

Early yesterday morning we issued the following "Extraordinary:"—

"Telegrams have been received from Saugor every hour during the night (of Sunday). The barometer has been falling steadily there since yesterday (Sunday) evening, and the wind has increased. At 3 A.M. this (Monday) morning the barometer had fallen to 29·052 (reduced), and the velocity of the wind was 50·6—a moderate gale with violent gusts.

"In Calcutta the barometer is not falling much, and it is not likely that the storm will come up here."

The weather yesterday was much more settled, and the warning signal was taken down in the course of the day. All chances of a storm have now probably passed.

THE PANIC AT SAUGOR.

The *Pioneer's* Saugor correspondent writes on the 29th:—Another panic. Two guns were fired about 12½ o'clock this morning as an alarm, because the officer on duty on the Artillery Hill saw his own patrols returning! The Europeans turned out in a most excited state, indeed at present it is unsafe for natives to be out after dark. Who is responsible for all this? It has created a very bad feeling between the Europeans and the 40th; the former declare that guards would not be strengthened and extra guards under officers furnished if there was nothing in it. A sick man of the 40th, on his way to hospital a few evenings ago, was arrested and confined because he was found near the Artillery stables which lie in his road to hospital. To treat a perfectly loyal regiment as if they were mutineers is the serverest test you can put a regiment to, and they have stood it so far. It is to be hoped that the matter will be well sifted, for we have been living in a state of panic ever since these extra guards and such warlike preparations have been taking place: and the cause of it all?—Some one told some one, that some one heard some one on some day say some thing, and so on *ad infinitum*.

A RISING IN JAPAN.

(*Japan Gazette*, May 20.)

On the morning of the 10th day of this month, at the villages of Hassa-yama-mura, and Kawama-mura, all the farmers suddenly rose, variously armed, and giving the alarm for fight by beating drums and blowing shells. Having assembled they marched in a body to the next village Gizodo-mura, and compelled the people there to join them, and those who hesitated were killed—(The accounts says burnt alive). They then proceeded to the next village Vata-naber-mura and did the same. The officials of Nii-gata Ken now attempted, but without success, to stop the farmers, who continued their march to Hichigo; and leaving here, their forces amounted to many thousands (the report says 30,000) all bearing weapons. There were five or six leaders who assumed the names of old warriors, styled themselves by titles of high rank, and were dressed in the old warriors' dress and armed with long swords.

It was said that they were going to the foreign quarters to murder any foreigners they could find. The governor of Nii-gata immediately sent all the troops and yakunins to protect foreigners; but up to the departure of the mail courier none of the farmers had approached the foreign settlement.

The governor's opinion is that the farmers are discontented with the government for the imposing a certain tax for the purpose of making a canal. But this is only an opinion—not an ascertained fact. The official despatch of the 15th May says that seeing that the rebels could not be peacefully dealt with, four battalions were ordered to disperse them; which they did; many farmers being killed, and the rest flying in all directions. The troops followed the main body for about two ri, when a halt